Administration Report of the Bombay Jail Department

1939

BOMBAY

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INSPECTOR GENERAL OF PRISONS' OFFICE :
Poona, 1st May 1940.

From

LT.-COLONEL M. G. BHANDARI, I.M.S.,
Inspector General of Prisons,
Province of Bombay ;

To

THE SECRETARY TO GOVERNMENT,
Home Department, Bombay.

Subject.—Annual Administration Report for the year 1939.

Sir,

I have the honour to submit the Annual Administration Report for Jail Department of the Province of Bombay for the year 1939. The usual statistical tables are attached.

2. Lt.-Col. R. V. Martin, C.I.E., I.M.S., held charge of the office of Inspector-General of Prisons from 1st January 1939 to 26th July 1939 when I took over from him on his reversion to Military Department.

I.—INTRODUCTORY.

1. The construction of a new Sub-Jail at Nadiad was sanctioned during the year under report at a total cost of Rs. 88,000 and the work is in progress. As it was not possible to complete the work in one year, Rs. 47,700 were sanctioned for this year and the balance will be sanctioned in 1940-41 when the work is expected to be completed. The Jail when ready will comply with a long-standing want for additional accommodation for undertrials in Nadiad and will relieve overcrowding in Nadiad Sub-Jail as well as in other Sub-Jails in the near vicinity.

2. A Departmental Jailor was sanctioned for Nadiad Sub-Jail during the year.

3. During the year some more improvements were introduced in the Jails of this Province :—

(*a*) Prisoners on release are now given sufficient subsistence allowance, so as to meet their expenses from the time of release to the day they reach their homes, even though they may have private cash. The object of this reform is not to cripple the resources of the released prisoner by making him spend his money during travelling as he would require whatever little he has to establish himself in life or to support himself till he finds a job.

(*b*) All cases under 14 years rule are now submitted to Government for orders even though in some cases the District Magistrate and the Commissioner may be opposed to their premature release.

(*c*) A monetary award to prisoners at the rate of 3 pies per day of remission earned was sanctioned.

(*d*) Supply of cotton sheets to prisoners in hot weather was sanctioned.

(*e*) All prisoners shall wear their private clothing during transit from one prison to another.

(*f*) Rules as regards handcuffing and fettering of prisoners while being taken from the Court to a Jail and *vice versa* have been relaxed.

(*g*) Improvements in the existing lighting arrangements at some jails were made.

Stronger lights in barracks and cells in some jails have already been provided and in others they are being provided so as to enable the prisoners to read at night after lockup.

4. The number of convicted prisoners admitted during the year was 29,652 (27,404) and that of undertrials was 81,486 (71,963).

The above number includes all those received by transfer within the Province as well as from outside the Province.

The number of convicted prisoners directly admitted was 27,614 (25,174).

The increase was mainly due to more admission of short term prisoners in Bombay City Jails under Gambling, Begging, Deportation and Abkari Acts. It was also due to convictions under the Abkari and Dangerous Drugs Acts in the "Ahmedabad Dry Area" and to scarcity conditions in Gujarat. There was also a small increase in Bijapur District Prison on account of Sholapur riots.

There was a further decrease in the number of civil prisoners 204 (259).

The daily average number of all classes viz. convicted, undertrials and civil for the years 1939, 1938 and 1937 was 8,000, 8,114 and 8,443 respectively.

5. Of the four prisoners belonging to the Province of Sind remaining at the end of 1938 one was released and the one retained for Sindhi work in the Prison Press was returned to Sind Jail.

Forty more bad character Sindhi prisoners were transferred to this Province as a result of serious disturbances in Sind Jails.

II.—Jail Population of Convicted, Undertrial and Civil Prisoners.

(A) Admissions.

(1) **Summary**—

——		1938	1939
Total population at commencement of year.	Convicted ...	6,203	6,012
	Undertrial ...	1,446	1,614
	Civil ...	20	12
Admitted during the year ...	Convicted ...	27,404	29,652
	Undertrial ...	71,963	81,486
	Civil ...	259	204
Released during the year ...	Convicted ...	27,595	29,499
	Undertrial ...	71,795	80,868
	Civil ...	267	202
Total population at close of year ...	Convicted ...	6,012	6,165
	Undertrial ...	1,614	2,232
	Civil ...	12	14
Average daily population ...	Convicted ...	6,347	6,089
	Undertrial ...	1,748	1,897
	Civil ...	19	14

Convicted prisoners. (2) The number of direct admission during the year was as under :—

——	1938	1939
In Central and District Prisons	13,317	14,505
In Sub-Jails	11,857	13,109
Total ...	25,174	27,614

Undertrial prisoners. (3) The number of undertrial prisoners in jail custody was as detailed below :—

——	1938	1939
In Central and District Prisons	7,320	7,517
In Sub-Jails and Lockups	64,643	73,969
Total ...	71,963	81,486

The increase is due to more admissions in the Jails on account of scarcity conditions in Gujarat and East Khandesh District.

In Bombay the increase appears to be due to more vigorous action against beggers and hawkers, extension of crime in newly built areas and increasing unemployment.

In Godhra and in Dohad a large number of undertrial prisoners committed to Sessions and others were detained for prolonged periods. This also resulted in serious overcrowding in Godhra Sub-Jail practically throughout the year and in Dohad Sub-Jail. The Magistrate at Dohad attributed overcrowding therein to heavy work which could not be disposed of in time by a single Magistrate there.

The daily average number of this class of prisoner was :—

—	1938	1939
In Central and District Prisons	397	417
In Sub-Jails and Lockups	1,351	1,480
Total ...	1,748	1,897

Civil prisoners.

(4) The cost of civil prisoners to Government was Rs. 5,481 (Rs. 5,721).

Their details are given below :—

—	1938	1939
Received	259	204
Remained at close of the year	12	14

Habituals.

(5) The number of habituals admitted during the year was 2,597 (2,317).

The number remaining at the close of the year was 1,896 (1,916) of which 1,233 were kept in Nasik Road Central Prison.

It is noticed that a large number of habituals with many previous convictions are given short sentences. This does good to nobody and results in an extra expense to Government for transporting them from Bombay to Nasik Road Central Prison and on release providing them with railway tickets to their homes or to places of convictions. This class of prisoner is best kept in jail for longer periods so as to protect society from their criminal activities.

(6) The total admission under convicts in the two City Jails was as under :—

Short term prisoners in Bombay.

—	Arthur Road Prison.	H.M.'s House of Correction.
	Convicts.	Convicts.
1938	3,017	2,408
1939	3,715	2,454

Out of these there were 2,273 (1,927) males and 13 (31) females with sentences of one week or less.

The increase in the number of convicts at Arthur Road Prison was due to more admissions of persons convicted for begging and gambling, deportees and Abkari Act cases.

(7) The number of prisoners sentenced under this head was 2,370 (2,101).

Simple imprisonment.

Out of these avoidable cases were 329 (213), unavoidable were 2,041 (1888).

The increase is due to admission of more prisoners under Beggar and Railway Acts. These prisoners should be given rigorous imprisonment but this cannot be done unless the law as it stands is amended.

At present they are sent to Jail for a week or so where they have to be fed and looked after whilst they do absolutely no work during this period of imprisonment and are therefore an unnecessary burden to the State. Moreover the short sentence has very little deterrent or reformative effect.

(8) There were two persons at the close of 1938. Seven persons were admitted during the year, six under Act III of 1864 (Foreigners Act) and one under the Defence of India Rules and four were released leaving five in custody at the close of the year.

Detenus.

(9) Seven prisoners convicted under State and Cognate offences were admitted during the year. Five were released leaving two at the close of the year.

State and Cognate offences.

(10) Three children below the age of 16 were admitted during the year. Their details are given below :—

Name.	Sex.	Age.	Crime.	Sentence and date.	Action taken.
Abdul Kadar Mirza Alibeg.	Male.	15	Section 114-IV-1902.	Rs. 5 or 7 days Rigorous Imprisonment, 22nd July 1939.	Reference was made to the Chief Presidency Magistrate, Bombay. He was released on 24th July 1939 on payment of fine in the Court.
Dhreppa Apanna.	Male.	15	Section 326, Indian Penal Code and 27 Children Act.	One month Rigorous Imprisonment, fine Rs. 50 or 2 months, 4th September 1939.	He was unruly and of depraved character. The Magistrate did not consider him fit to be sent to a Certified School as intimated by the District Magistrate, Bijapur.
Amaria ...	Male.	14	Section 411, Indian Penal Code.	One month Rigorous Imprisonment, 14th April 1939.	From the circumstances of the case the Magistrate thought that there was no alternative except to commit the child to Prison. The Additional District Magistrate, Godhra, intimated that he does not think it necessary to take any action as the child must have been released by the time.

Adolescent offenders.

(11) The number admitted between the ages of 16 and 21 was males 1,325 (1,111) and females 42 (38). Out of the above number 146 cases were reported to this office and the District Magistrates concerned. Of these 25 were sent to Borstal School with the sanction of Government.

(12) Race, Religion, Education and Previous Occupation.

Full details are contained in Statement No. II.

It is observed that Magistrates do not exert sufficient care in respect of assessing ages of prisoners convicted by them and the procedure laid down in Government Circular, Home Department, No. 5210/3, dated the 11th April 1935 is invariably ignored. Usually the Magistrates do not take the trouble to call for any documentary or medical evidences but put down the age as stated by the prisoners. It is noticed that very often persons who are obviously over 23 years of age give their age below 21 so as to be admitted into a Juvenile Section where they have not to work so hard and also they get better food.

(*B*) *Transfers.*

Ordinary Jail to Jail and P.R.T. prisoners.

(1) The number of prisoners transferred during the year was 3,510 (3,839). This includes 1,516 (1,302) transferred under the P.R.T. System.

As remarked in the last year's Annual Report, the P.R.T. System is under consideration of Government, with a view to alter the rules so as to cut down unnecessary and useless expenditure which results from it as it stands at present.

Volunteer Colonists for Andamans.

(2) No volunteers were sent to Port Blair during the year. 4 (10) prisoners were repatriated from the Andamans all on medical grounds.

(3) Insane prisoners to Mental Hospital.

Transfer from Jail to Mental Hospitals were 15 (17).

(*C*) *Releases.*

Under Remission system.

(1) The number of prisoners released under remission system was 1,956 (2,030).

On special grounds.

(2) During the year 162 (133) prisoners were released on special grounds as follows :—

——	Males.	Females.
Advisory Boards	75	6
To Widows Home, Pandharpur	......	2
To Shradhanand Ashram	......	6
To Criminal Tribes Settlements	4	......
On medical grounds	2	......
Other reasons	67	......
Total ...	148	14

III.—Discipline.

Jail Guards

(1) There was no change in the permanent strength of Jail Guards during the year.

About 3 per cent. left service due to reasons given below :—

—	1938.	1939.
Resigned	6	1
Died	1	1
Retired or invalided	11	11
Discharged or dismissed	43	6
Total ...	61	19

Government issued orders that there should be no employee in Government service who does not know reading, writing and simple figures by 1st January 1940. With this in view schools were started under the guidance of literate guards, who in their spare time conducted the classes. Considering the long hours of duty the progress made by them was quite satisfactory.

The number of illiterate Jail Guards in the beginning was 262. 14 of these qualified themselves as literate and 6 were discharged leaving 242 at the close of the year.

Their progress in education was as follows :—

Passed III Standard	26
Passed II Standard	33
Passed I Standard	80
Passed Infant Standard	103
Total ...	242

Those who have passed the IVth Standard are treated as literates.

292 Jail Officials are on the list of subscribers to the General Provident Fund against the total strength of 745 a percentage of 39.

The Jail Guards are particularly encouraged to subscribe to this Fund, so that in case of necessity later on they can get an advance from this fund, instead of going to a money-lender which unfortunately is not uncommon among them at present.

An additional temporary guarding staff of 20 was employed for the first 3 months and of 15 in the succeeding three months from August 1939 in Yeravda Central Prison on account of rioting and trouble in the Jail.

Convict Officers and Prison Servants. (2) The daily average of Convict Officers during the year was 621 (654) and that of Prison Servants 466 (500).

The decrease is due to smaller average number of prisoners.

(3) The number of prisoners fettered for security and punishment was 2,138 (2,634).

Fetters.

The decrease is due to modification in rules regarding fettering of prisoners for security.

(4) (*a*) 6 (13) prisoners escaped from Central and District Prisons—two from inside the Prison and four from extra-mural gangs.

Escapes.

Five who escaped were recaptured leaving one at large at the close of the year.

Jails from which escapes took place are :—

Yeravda Central Prison—out file	... 1
Dhulia District Prison—inside	... 1
Nasik Road Central Prison—out file	... 1
Bijapur District Prison—out file	... 1
Thana District Prison—inside	... 1
Ahmedabad Central Prison—out file	... 1
Total	... 6

(*b*) Of the 8 remaining at large at the end of 1938, two were recaptured during the year.

There were seven remaining at large at the close of 1939, six of previous year and one of the year under report.

(*c*) 17 (12) prisoners escaped from Sub-Jails and Lock-ups during the year.

Departmental enquiries were held and suitable disciplinary action taken against the official held responsible for escape.

(5) (*a*) 44 (35) cases for Prison offences were dealt with by Criminal Courts.

Prisoners' punishments.

——	1938	1939
Offences relating to work	20	4
Escape or attempt to escape ..	9	5
Causing hurt	4	......
Other breaches of jail rules ...	2	32
Assault on prison officials	......	3
Total ...	35	44

The decrease under offences relating to work was mainly at Arthur Road Prison due to abolition of grinding by manual labour.

The increase under other breaches of jail rules was at Yeravda Central Prison where a riot took place in July 1939.

The demands of prisoners were :—

(*a*) That they should be allowed the diet of Provinces to which they belong.

(*b*) Liberal consideration by Advisory Committee.

(*c*) Reduction of daily tasks of prison labour.

(*d*) Counting day and night separately as 2 days of sentence.

(*e*) Release on parole or on security.

(*f*) Vegetable supplies were not of good quality, etc.

The complaints were obviously frivolous and groundless. Ring leaders were removed from barracks and locked-up in cells and soon after the whole trouble subsided. Prisoners who had taken active part in fomenting the trouble were prosecuted and 27 were sentenced to different terms of imprisonment varying from 9 months to 15 months. The trouble seemed to have been engineered by some discontented and badly behaved prisoners.

About this time there were two cases of assaults by prisoners on a Press employee and a Jailor.

There were 5 prosecutions for hunger-strike (4 at Yeravda Central Prison and 1 at Ahmedabad Central Prison).

There was also a hunger-strike in Bijapur District Prison by 19 Sholapur rioters as a protest against the behaviour of a Sepoy for using bad language. The Sepoy was suitably dealt with.

(*b*) 4,932 (6,213) prison offences were dealt with by Superintendents.

The offences for which punishments were awarded are detailed below :—

——	1938.	1939.
Offences relating to work	3,149	2,037
Prohibited articles	932	840
Assaults and mutinies	203	180
Other offences	1,929	1,875
Total ...	6,213	4,932

The decrease specially under offences relating to work is due to introduction of flour mills and also due to less average number of prisoners.

(c) The type of punishments awarded by Superintendents was :—

——	1938.	1939.
Minor	4,027	3,377
Major	2,405	1,665
Total ...	6,432	5,042

(6) There was no flogging during the year under report as against 3 in 1938.

Corporal punishments.

It is observed that the removal of authority to flog from Superintendents of Jails had an adverse effect on discipline among prisoners.

(7) Special remission was awarded on 12,085 occasions during the year.

Special remissions.

——	Total punishments inflicted.	Occasions on which special remission was awarded.
1938	6,432	10,486
1939	5,042	12,085

This included the award of special literacy remission to prisoners who made good progress in education.

IV.—Health and Diet.

(1) The health of the prisoners in different Jails, on the whole, was good throughout the year. This is due to fairly high standard of sanitation and general cleanliness maintained in the Jail by the Medical staff.

Medical arrangements.

(2) The sick rate was 17·4 (17·6) a slight decrease. The death rate this year shows a further decrease being 6·8 (9·0).

Sickness and Mortality.

Details of deaths in prisons (Central and District Prisons only) are given below :—

—	1938.	1939.
Arthur Road Prison	4	2
H. M.'s House of Correction	1	3
Yeravda Central Prison	15	8
Dhulia District Prison	2	2
Nasik Road Central Prison...	8	5
Belgaum Central Prison	2	9
Bijapur District Prison	3	5
Thana District Prison	7	3
Ahmedabad Central Prison	12	7
Total ...	54	44

—	Average daily population.	Admissions to hospitals.	Average daily number of sick.	Constantly sick rate per mille.	Total number of deaths.	Death rate per mille.
1938 ...	8,114	4,862	143	17·6	73	9·0
1939 ...	8,000	5,036	139	17·4	54	6·8

(3) The death rates in other Provinces are as under :—

Madras	6·22
United Provinces	7·4
Assam	26·43
Burma	12·69

5 (3) were released on medical grounds which for statistical purposes are counted as deaths.

(4) Principal diseases—

(*a*) No cases of Cholera, Plague and Cerebro Spinal Fever occurred throughout the year in any of the Jails.

(*b*) Dysentery and Diarrhoea.

There were 192 (321) admissions and 2 (3) deaths.

There was a marked fall in cases of dysentery and diarrhoea in Arthur Road Prison, Yeravda Central Prison, Thana District Prison and Ahmedabad Central Prison.

(*c*) The following cases of other infectious diseases occurred. Most of the influenza cases were in Belgaum Central Prison where there was a mild epidemic of this disease from May to December 1939 :—

——	Admissions.	Deaths.
Mumps	6	......
Chicken-pox	4	......
Influenza	160	1
Enteric Group—		
(*a*) Typhoid	8	1
(*b*) Para-typhoid	5	......
Small-pox	3	......

(*d*) Tuberculosis.

There were 68 (30) admissions and 12 (15) deaths.

The increase was mostly in Ahmedabad Central Prison.

Majority of the cases were suffering from this disease on admission into Jails and did not contract the disease whilst undergoing imprisonment.

(*e*) Malarial Fever.

There were 1,031 (879) admissions and 1 (1) death.

Cases occurred as shown below :—

——	1938.		1939.	
	Admissions.	Deaths.	Admissions.	Deaths.
Arthur Road Prison ...	42	......	142	1
H. M.'s House of Correction ...	21	......	37	......
Yeravda Central Prison ...	384	......	288	......
Dhulia District Prison ...	14	......	18	......
Nasik Road Central Prison ...	62	......	180	......
Government Prison Farm, Visapur.	52	......	......	......
Belgaum Central Prison ...	58	......	101	......
Bijapur District Prison ...	52	......	71	......
Thana District Prison ...	32	1	42	......
Ahmedabad Central Prison ...	162	......	152	......
Total ...	879	1	1,031	1

There was a general rise in cases of Malaria among the civil population in Bombay, Nasik and elsewhere.

(*f*) Pneumonia.

There were 38 (27) admissions and 5 (4) deaths.

(5)

Convicted prisoners' weighment.

—	Number of prisoners released.	Gained.		Remained stationary.		Lost.	
		Number.	Percentage.	Number.	Percentage.	Number.	Percentage.
1938 ...	15,625	7,782	49·8	5,000	32·0	2,843	18·2
1939 ...	16,347	8,451	51·7	5,305	32·5	2,591	15·8

Diet. (6) There was no change in the dietary during the year.

V.—Third Class Sub-Jails and Lock-ups.

The number of Sub-Jails at the close of the year was 183 (184) and Lock-ups 284 (283).

The Sub-Jail at Bandra was temporarily closed for reconstruction according to greater Bombay Scheme. During this period all the undertrial prisoners were sent to Bombay Jails.

One more Lock-up was added to the list in Broach and Panch Mahals District.

As there had been complaints about overcrowding Government in their Home Department Circular 2325/4, dated the 24th July 1939, issued orders that Superintendents of Sub-Jails in case of overcrowding must arrange to relieve it by improvising additional accommodation in some other building by releasing undertrials on bail or by transferring prisoners to the nearest Sub-Jails where accommodation was available, in consultation with District Magistrate. The Superintendents have been directed to submit with the monthly return a report as to what steps were taken on such occasions to relieve overcrowding.

Most of the Sub-Jails are very old and out of date and need alterations to suit modern conditions.

The most common defects are the absence of proper sanitary arrangements. But for want of funds it is found difficult to remedy them all at once. Improvements are however being made gradually as far as possible.

In most Sub-Jails there is no enclosed courtyard available. This naturally throws greater responsibility on the guard when the prisoners are taken out for exercise in the open.

Medical Officers have been directed to visit Sub-Jails regularly. Additional allowance for this work has been sanctioned to them wherever considered necessary.

VI.—Industries and Labour.

Prisoners sentenced to labour.

(1) The daily average number of prisoners sentenced to labour was 5,737 (6,016).

Repairs to prison buildings.

(2) On an average 36 prisoners were employed on prison repairs and works of petty construction. The expenditure on this account was Rs. 3,239 (Rs. 3,322).

Current repairs to Jail buildings where the cost exceeded Rs. 2,500 were carried out by the Public Works Department.

As far as possible Prison labour was employed for the purpose and on an average about 43 prisoners were hired out to Public Works Department for this work.

Extra-mural labour.

(3) Convict labour was supplied to the Government Distillery, Public Works Department and Railway Contractors as detailed below:—

		Rs.
Yeravda Central Prison	... ...	517
Nasik Road Central Prison	... ...	1,196
Ahmedabad Central Prison	... ...	4,651
Dhulia District Prison	... ...	70
	Total ...	6,434

Government Distillery at Nasik used to employ a large number of prisoners on daily wages. This has been discontinued from this year. Similarly on account of want of works in the vicinity of Nasik Road Central Prison the demand for convict labour by Public Works Department also went down considerably.

(4) (*i*) The daily average number employed was 2,769 (2,644). Including those employed extra-murally and in Press the grand total of prisoners on remunerative labour was 3,093 (3,098).

Intra-mural manufactures.

The average cash earnings per prisoner was Rs. 30-5-3 (Rs. 31-10-6).

The average cash earnings per prisoner actually employed on prison manufactures was Rs. 56-4-0 (Rs. 61-7-7).

The average net profit per prisoner sentenced to labour was Rs. 28-5-7 (Rs. 28-14-9) and per prisoner actually employed on manufactures Rs. 52-9-3 (Rs. 56-2-7).

The total net profit for the year was Rs. 1,62,626 (Rs. 1,73,988).

The decrease was due to less demand for extra-mural labour and supplies to Government Departments.

This was also partly due to Ahmedabad Central Prison not receiving any orders for uniforms from Sind Police who have made local arrangements for the supply.

Individual Prison Factories are commented on below :—

(*a*) *Arthur Road Prison*—The average number employed was 187 (165), net profit was Rs. 2,558 (Rs. 2,352). Small increase is due to more articles supplied to the Stationery Department.

(*b*) *Yeravda Central Prison*—The net profit increased by Rs. 6,243 owing to increased number employed in factory and Press and more orders from Government Departments.

Figures of output are given below :—

——	1938.	1939.
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Total cash earnings	73,209 0 0	75,842 0 0
Net profit	68,950 0 0	75,193 0 0
Average number employed in factory ...	No. 924.	No. 942.
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Average profit per prisoner sentenced to labour.	43 0 3	47 9 11
Average profit per prisoner in factory ...	74 9 11	79 13 2

There was an increase in supplies to Medical Department Rs. 11,627 (Rs. 8,516) and Military and Naval Departments Rs. 10,049 (Rs. 3,637).

Orders were received in good time so it was possible to regulate the supplies to different Government Departments.

The factory profits would have been still more but for riot in the jail which disorganized the work in the factories for over three months.

A stall was opened at the Exhibition held in Poona City in March 1939. Articles manufactured in different jails were sent to this stall. Total sales in two months amounted to Rs. 2,410-5-6.

Owing to increased demands from Government Departments from this Jail it was not possible to keep up supplies of manufactured articles for sale in Sub-Jails at Poona, Satara, Ahmednagar and Sholapur. Consequently the sales there decreased Rs. 2,971 (Rs. 3,288).

Hand-spinning was carried out on charkhas (spinning wheel) and takli (spindle) by female prisoners and by Night Watchmen and Convict Overseers in their spare time. 1,140 lbs. of hand spun yarn was turned into cloth utilized in manufacture of convict clothing and cot tape. It is found that the quality of this yarn is very inferior as it is unevenly spun. Consequently the wastage during weaving is very high. It is not possible to make it a paying industry in jails.

A beginning has been made in Bee keeping industry at Yeravda. The work is supervised by Mr. Mehandale of the Ganeshkhind Botanical Gardens. A Quarter Master Havildar has been trained in this industry and passed the course held by the Agricultural Department. If successful the prisoners especially those belonging to agricultural classes will be trained in it and they can profitably start it in their homes as a cottage industry.

(c) *Dhulia District Prison.*—The daily average number employed was 94 (95) and cash earnings were Rs. 4,391 (Rs. 2,951). Net profit was Rs. 2,747 (Rs. 2,778).

The selling agency was reopened as the Jail Stall started in the City was not found to be advantageous.

(d) *Nasik Road Central Prison.*—The daily average number employed in the Prison Factory was 664 (444).

The figures are shown below :—

——	1938.	1939.
	Rs.	Rs.
Articles manufactured	65,375	67,168
Articles sold	67,875	69,659
Convict labour earned	16,637	18,151

The increase is due to larger number of prisoners employed in the factory.

Large orders for furniture and kit and tin boxes were received during the year.

Furniture Rs. 6,738 (Rs. (5,853).

Kit boxes to the value of Rs. 3,332 (Rs. 1,868) were supplied to the Police and Excise Departments.

Tin boxes worth Rs. 1,068 were supplied to the Stationery Department.

There was less demand for rat traps Rs. 549 (Rs. 1,518).

Chappals to the value of Rs. 825 were supplied to Police Department by this Jail.

Articles were sent for sale to Poona Exhibition and Thana Prison Stall.

Sales through local Agent were Rs. 9,071 (Rs. 10,155).

There was a good demand for jail made carpets.

About 12 juveniles were employed on hand-spinning in addition to Night Watchmen on gate duty. 205 lbs. yarn was spun and used for convict cloth. As remarked above it is not a remunerative work at all.

(e) *Belgaum Central Prison.*—The daily average number of prisoners on manufactures was 292 (318).

Net profit increased Rs. 10,087 (Rs. 9,237).

Chappals for Forest Department were manufactured in addition to those for Police.

Part supply of Police carpets was also undertaken.

All wool kamblies (blankets) were supplied to Medical Department for the first time.

Articles were sent for sale to Poona Exhibition and also to Sub-Jails. A Certificate of merit was awarded by the Exhibition authorities for carpet and cane work, etc.

Efforts are being made to find an agency for sale of jail made goods in the City.

(f) *Bijapur District Prison.*—The net profit was Rs. 3,340 (Rs. 2,670).

The increase is due to more number of prisoners 75 (55) being employed in the factory.

(g) *Thana District Prison.*—The daily average number employed was 116 (136) and the net profit Rs. 7,924 (Rs. 9,820).

The Director of Industries gave orders for furniture valued Rs. 1,485.

Umbrellas were manufactured valued at Rs. 11,318 (Rs. 11,894).

The manufacture of wax candles was stopped as there was no market for them. This industry was primarily started to comply with the requirements of Stationery Department, which no longer stocks them now.

Sales effected at the Jail Stall amounted to Rs. 5,419 (Rs. 5,940).

Articles valued Rs. 625 were received from other jails for sale at the stall.

Hand spinning was continued on a small scale. Cloth turned out of this yarn was found to be of inferior quality.

(*h*) *Ahmedabad Central Prison.*—Tailoring is the main industry.

The Police, Forest and Excise Departments and the East African Colonies and Medical Department were supplied with uniforms and clothing.

Supplies to Sind Police were discontinued as that Government has started their own tailoring Department in the local jails.

There were also less orders from other Government Departments resulting in the decrease in the net profits during the year Rs. 39,899 (Rs. 48,304).

Supply of Jail made articles to other Government Departments.

(*ii*) The value of articles supplied to other Government Department is shown in the comparative statement below :—

——	1938.	1939.
	Rs.	Rs.
Public Works Department	7,430	6,613
Police Department	58,972	54,977
Forest Department	12,423	10,895
Excise Department	18,484	10,517
Stationery Department	34,284	27,844
Medical Department	25,874	27,315
Royal Indian Navy and Military Department.	5,220	10,697
Other Civil Departments	11,094	15,011
Total ...	1,73,781	1,63,869

It will be seen from the statement that there was a decrease in the value of orders received from most Government Departments.

Certain orders from Excise Department were received very late and were complied with during the next year.

Supplies from factories to jails.

(*iii*) The value of articles supplied from jail factories for use in various Prisons was Rs. 50,838 (Rs. 70,942).

The decrease is due to less demand for articles for jail use and non-compliance of indents in full during the calender year 1939.

On a commercial basis this would show a profit of Rs. 10,168. Under existing arrangements only the price of raw material is charged.

Prisoners employed in Prison Press.

(*iv*) The number of prisoners employed in Yeravda Prison Press is shown below :—

——	Prisoners employed.	Earnings.
	No.	Rs.
1937	161	35,573
1938	191	40,429
1939	201	42,068

Literate prisoners especially juveniles are being trained as compositors.

Quinine Tablets.

(*v*) The manufacture of Quinine Tablets continued at Yeravda Central Prison for sale to the Public through the Post offices and free issue through the Public Health Department.

(*vi*) Other industries.

(i) **Gardens.**—The daily average number employed on gardening was 456 (495). The value of garden produce compared with that purchased is shown below :—

——	Value of the produce from jail gardens.	Cost of vegetables and condiments purchased.
	Rs.	Rs.
1938	47,027	3,099
1939	39,520	3,435

Reports from individual Jails are given below :—

(*a*) *Arthur Road Prison.*—Supplied vegetables lbs. 22,234 (lbs. 27,840).

The decrease was due to heavy rains.

(*b*) *Yeravda Central Prison.*—The monsoon was very disappointing. Consequently the tanks were partially full at the close of the monsoon hence shortage of water for the gardens was keenly felt in later part of the year.

The produce was as under :—

—	1938.	1939.
	Lbs.	Lbs.
Vegetables	272,611	252,589
Condiments	3,103	3,470
Fodder	27,490	25,925 bundles.

Vegetables worth Rs. 243 were purchased.

A good cultivable piece of land where fodder was grown was handed over to Aerodrome authorities. A proposal to acquire more land is before Government.

(*c*) *Dhulia District Prison.*—43,048 lbs. of vegetables were supplied to prisoners and 3,358 were purchased due to jail crops having been spoiled by heavy rains. Jowari, onions, etc. to the value of Rs 238 were also supplied.

500 papaya trees were planted.

Cash realized by sale of vegetables, etc. was Rs. 413 (Rs. 178).

(*d*) *Nasik Road Central Prison.*—Gross receipts from garden were Rs. 20,892 (Rs. 18,202).

Vegetables were supplied to Bombay City Jails throughout the year and occasionally to Thana, Dhulia and Bijapur District Prisons and Yeravda and Ahmedabad Central Prisons.

The fruit gardens realised Rs. 425 (Rs. 536).

Sugarcane was grown for the first time and realized Rs. 225.

(*e*) *Belgaum Central Prison.*—Supplied vegetables and other articles valued at Rs. 4,579 (Rs. 4,596) and Rs. 787 (Rs. 840). 632 lbs. vegetables had to be purchased during summer. 4,004 lbs. of molasses were manufactured out of sugar cane grown. 2,529 lbs. of it were supplied to Dharwar Borstal School.

The Jail was awarded a Certificate of merit for its mango exhibits at the "Mango Show" held at Dharwar Darbar Hall in May 1939.

The jail has started growing cotton on spare land.

One out of the 3 wells collapsed but could not be repaired for want of funds.

Mango and lemon grafts, jack fruit trees, etc. are doing well.

(*f*) *Bijapur District Prison.*—Gross receipts from garden were Rs. 1,401 (Rs. 905). Vegetables valued Rs. 8 (Rs. 120) had to be purchased. Cash realisations from sale of garden products was Rs. 143 (Rs. 92).

(*g*) *Thana District Prison.*—Vegetables, cocoanuts, pine apples, etc. to the value of Rs. 3,067 (Rs. 3,149) were produced. Cash sales were for Rs. 1,389 (Rs. 1,518).

(*h*) *Ahmedabad Central Prison.*—Vegetables and condiments valued at Rs. 7,933 (Rs. 6,342) were supplied to the prison. Total cash sales were Rs. 1,994 (Rs. 1,613).

(2) Dairies :—

(*a*) *Yeravda Central Prison.*—Sales to the Jail hospital and public were Rs. 3,751 (Rs. 3,777).

(*b*) *Nasik Road Central Prison.*—Sales to the Jail hospital and public were Rs. 2,753 (Rs. 2,704).

(*c*) *Ahmedabad Central Prison.*—Sales to Jail hospital and public were Rs. 2,308 (Rs. 1,612).

(3) Bakeries :—

(*a*) *Yeravda Central Prison.*—The profit was Rs. 193 (Rs. 115) from supply to staff.

(*b*) *Nasik Road Central Prison.*—The total sales and profits for the year were Rs. 4,474 (Rs. 5,408) and Rs. 1,427 (Rs. 1,828) respectively. The decrease is due to keen competition by the local dealers who sell bread at a cheaper rate.

VII.—FINANCIAL.

Cost of maintenance.

(1) The following figures show the gross and net cost for guarding and maintaining prisoners other than civil prisoners in Central and District Prisons, Sub-Jails and Lockups :—

—	Total cost.	Average daily number of prisoners.	Average gross cost per prisoner.	Net cost after deducting profits.	Average net cost per prisoner.
	Rs.	No.	Rs. a. p.	Rs.	Rs.
1938 ...	10,39,561	8,095	128 6 9	8,65,573	107
1939 ...	11,04,043	7,986	138 3 11	9,41,417	118

The total cost as well as the average net cost has increased for the following reasons :—

(a) High rates of food stuffs.

(b) Issue of wheat to prisoners every fortnight.

(c) More transfers under the P. R. T. System.

(d) Frequent transfer of prisoners from Sub-Jails to relieve overcrowding.

(e) Increased expenditure under conservancy and water supply at Sub-Jails.

(f) Grant of monetary award to prisoners.

(g) Expenditure on Radios and Flour Mills.

The gross cost of maintaining a prisoner in the larger jails, i.e. Central and District Prisons was Rs. 127-7-2 (Rs. 119-14-1). This represents actual cash expenditure and does not include the book value of such articles as vegetables, milk, etc., supplied from Prison gardens and dairies. If these be taken into account, the cost of maintenance per prisoner would be Rs. 135-14-10 (Rs. 128-10-7).

The cost of maintenance in a Sub-Jail or Lockup was Rs. 139-12-6 (Rs. 126-10-1). The increase is due to—

(1) Appointment of a Departmental Jailor at Nadiad.

(2) Higher rates of contract for dieting prisoners and admission of larger number of prisoners.

(3) Frequent transfers from Sub-Jails to relieve overcrowding.

Details of maintenance charges under the various heads are shown below :—

—	Central and District Prisons.	
	1938.	1939.
	Rs.	Rs.
Establishment charges	4,34,865	4,28,589
Dietary charges	1,72,025	1,75,419
Hospital charges	12,554	12,128
Clothing and bedding of prisoners ...	31,119	24,772
Sanitation charges	48,784	45,446
Charges for moving prisoners ...	21,841	28,140
Miscellaneous Services and Supplies ...	36,993	40,538
Travelling allowance	8,475	8,327
Contingencies	13,417	14,926
Extaordinary charges	– 138	18,165
Total ...	7,79,935	7,96,450
Daily average population	6,506	6,249

Establishment charges.

(2) The average cost under this head was Rs. 68-9-4 (Rs. 66-13-5). Although the gross cost decreased the cost per head has increased due to smaller average number of prisoners.

The average cost of establishment of Sub-Jails was Rs. 10-13-3 (Rs. 10-13-5).

Dietary charges.

(3) The average cost per prisoner under this head in Central and District Prisons was Rs. 28-1-2 (Rs. 26-7-1). The increase is due to unfavourable rates of grains.

This is actual cash expenditure. If the value of articles supplied by Jails is added the average cost per head would be Rs. 34-3-4 (Rs. 33-10-4).

The cost of maintenance of Convict Officers and Prison Servants to Government was Rs. 1,39,618 but had local labour been employed for the same duties the expenditure would have been Rs. 1,78,624.

There is thereby a saving to Government of Rs. 39,006.

Establishment and dietary charges account for 76 per cent. (79 per cent.) of the cost of maintenance of prisoners. Statement No. IX supplies all details under minor heads.

VIII.—Miscellaneous and General.

Juvenile sections and Schools.

(1) (*a*) *Yeravda Central Prison.*—Educational classes were conducted for juveniles with sentences of over three months. Short term juveniles were also encouraged and allowed to attend these classes.

The school had 112 boys at the beginning of the year. Fifty-six were admitted (22 literates and 34 illiterates) 83 left the school on completing their sentence leaving 85 on the muster at the close of the year with an avarage attendance of 91.

Examinations were held by the Senior Assistant Deputy Educational Inspector and Deputy Educational Inspector in Urdu. Out of 97 appearing 88 came out successful.

First Aid Classes were conducted by one of the S. M. S. Officers.

Eighteen out of 20 who attended passed the First Aid test and obtained a Certificate.

The boys are allowed to play games such as Basket-Ball, Volley Ball, Atya-Patya and Hu-tu-tu in the evenings and they have to undergo physical training and drill every morning for half an hour.

Selected youths were sent for training in book binding and as compositors in the Prison Press.

The female juveniles attended the classes along with adult females as separate classes could not be arranged as their number was very small.

Four meetings of Special Advisory Committee for Juveniles were held and 52(49 males + 3 females) were considered. Four were released by Government. The cases of 3 females were put back for one year.

(*b*) *Belgaum Central Prison.*—Educational classes are conducted by a paid Kannad teacher with the help of a convict teacher.

The results have been very satisfactory and the Senior Assistant Educational Inspector remarked that the prisoners stood the test admirably and he was pleased to recognize the school.

Four meetings of Special Advisory Committee for Juveniles were held and 18 cases were considered. Government sanctioned release in the case of 4 prisoners.

(*c*) *Ahmedabad Central Prison.*—Classes are held in 5 languages by convict teachers under the supervision of a paid teacher. Physical training is imparted and games are also played by the juveniles. Fifteen juveniles obtained certificates in First Aid.

Three meetings of Special Advisory Committee for juveniles were held and 12 cases were placed before the Board. Three were released by order of Government.

(*d*) *Nasik Road Central Prison.*—Classes for youthful prisoners up to 25 years of age continued throughout the year. Day school is conducted by Jail Guards and night classes are held by convict teachers.

An ex-army sepoy conducts physical training classes daily. Prisoners are also taught the usual jail industries (weaving, carpentry, smithy, etc.). Short termers are employed in the gardens where they learn vegetable gardening, etc.

(*e*) *Thana District Prison.*—Has a small section for short term juveniles.

Schools for Adult prisoners.

(2) The year opened with 5,508 adult prisoners attending classes for literacy in various languages. All prisoners who are illiterate or semi-literate are made to attend classes except short termers with a sentence of less than 3 months and prisoners who are over 45 years of age.

Of the 12,917 admitted to prisons where classes were held during the year 3,080 were literates while the number of illiterates and semi-literates was 7,696 and 2,141 respectively. The avarage attendance in schools being 1,977 against the daily avarage of 5,832 confined in all prisons.

The total number of discharges was 12,135. Of these 2,750 were literates and 7,584 illiterates who did not attend classes being short termers, etc. The releases from school going population were as below:—

1st standard	1,500
2nd "	204
3rd "	75
4th "	22
Total ...	1,801

No classes were held at H. M.'s House of Correction where mostly undertrial and simple imprisonment prisoners are detained. The average attendance at Arthur Road Prison was only 11. This is due to the fact that majority of the prisoners are short termers. Long term prisoners are not kept in this jail.

The classes at Yeravda Central Prison which form nearly ⅓ of school going population of jails were closed for some time due to trouble in this Prison in July 1939 and were gradually recommenced and were working in full swing by December 1939.

At all the places excepting Belgaum Central Prison and Ahmedabad Central Prison where paid teachers are employed the classes were conducted by the members of the staff with the help of convict teachers and the results obtained are creditable.

I gratefully acknowledge the great help given by the Honorary Secretary Saksharata Prasarak Mandal who continued to visit classes at Yeravda Central Prison. The Mandal's demonstrators also visited Thana District Prison, Nasik Road Central Prison, Dhulia District Prison and Belgaum Central Prison and made very useful suggestions.

Examinations of the classes were conducted by the officers of Educational Department and during the year 1,556 adult prisoners were awarded special educational remission for progress made by them in literacy. The number of awards for teachers who did very good work was 210.

Literacy classes have proved useful in more than one way. Prisoners are keen to attend them as they earn special remission and go out of jail earlier and also because most of them do appreciate that the education that they get in the Prisons will help them to a great extent in life outside.

Another advantage of these evening classes is that the prisoners are kept interested and occupied in the evenings after lock up, whereas previously they found this time of the day very dull and monotonous.

There is however room for improvement. At present the number of paid teachers is very small. There are no paid teachers at all in the District Jails and teaching is done by the already over worked staff with the help of convict teachers and very often it is difficult to find convict teachers of the right type. It is hoped that more teachers will be employed as funds become available.

From point of view of jail discipline there are however certain disadvantages too. It has been noticed that some bad characters do find their way into these classes and take this opportunity to foment trouble in the jail. The jail staff has to be very careful and vigilent so as to pick out such prisoners and remove them from the classes. Another difficulty is mostly in respect of habituals. This class of prisoners declare themselves as illiterates and seek admission to the various classes with a view to obtain remission for the progress they apparently make in literacy.

Donations were received in the forms of slates, pencils and books from the following gentlemen for the Prison Schools and I am very greatful to them for the gifts :—

Ahmedabad Central Prison	...	Khan Bahadur Dalal. Mrs. Vakharia.
Nasik Road Central Prison	...	Mr. Tulajee R. K.
Belgaum Central Prison	...	The Secretary after Care Association.
Thana District Prison	...	Mr. N. L. Nakhava.

Special books for use in the classes were printed in different languages on the lines suggested by the Saksharata Prasarak Mandal at the Government cost and distributed to all jails.

Yeravda Female Jail.—The lady teachers from Women's Training School gave instructions twice a week and have done very useful work.

A lady teacher in Gujarathi language has also been appointed and she visits the female prison twice a week. Classes are also conducted by Female Convict teachers and the average attendance was 69.

At Thana District Prison Miss Malini Sonalkar and Miss Indumati Gupte attended Female Section to impart education. This was arranged by Lady Ramabai Pradhan who is taking keen interest in this matter.

Ahmedabad Central Prison.—Female prisoners attended classes in Gujarathi under the supervision of a Lady teacher deputed by Jyoti Sangh up to 31st October 1939. Thereafter the classes were held by a convict female teacher. Efforts are being made to find a suitable teacher to carry on this work.

Mrs. Vakharia conducted classes in knitting, embroidery, etc.

Prison Libraries.

(3) More books were purchased this year. Prison libraries are becoming more popular among the prisoners and a large number takes advantage of them.

I am thankful to Sir M. I. Kadri, O.B.E., who presented 150 Urdu Books to Ahmedabad Central Prison for the use of the prisoners.

Sports and Recreation for the staff.

(4) The clubs have served a very useful purpose in providing recreation and amusement to the over-worked staff.

Yeravda Central Prison.—The members play cricket, hockey, foot-ball and indoor games. Cricket and hockey matches were arranged occasionally.

Nasik Road Central Prison.—The club continued to carry on its activities throughout the year. Foot-ball, hockey and cricket were played and matches were arranged with outside teams.

Belgaum Central Prison.—A badminton court has been provided recently. Hockey matches were played against Police and Military and local clubs.

At other jails clubs continue to flourish as usual.

Visitors.

(5) There were 146 (139) visits paid by official and 254 (251) by non-official visitors during the year. Thirty-six (37) Quarterly Meetings of visitors were held throughout the year.

The Inspector General of Prisons, United Provinces, visited Yeravda Central Prison on 11th January 1939 and Thana District Prison on 12th January 1939.

Honourable Mr. B. G. Kher, Prime Minister visited Thana District Prison on 17th February 1939.

Honourable Mr. Morarji Desai, Revenue Minister visited Yeravda Central Prison on 22nd June 1939 and again on 30th July 1939.

The Commissioner, Southern Division and Mr. H. V. Iengar, Secretary, Finance Department, visited Belgaum Central Prison on 23rd July 1939.

Honourable Mr. K. M. Munshi visited Nasik Road Central Prison on 4th October 1939.

Sir Gilbert Wiles, K.C.I.E., C.S.I., M.A., I.C.S., J.P., Adviser to H. E. the Governor visited Belgaum Central Prison on 21st December 1939.

His Excellency the Governor visited Ahmedabad Central Prison on 22nd December 1939.

Advisory Boards.

(6) (*a*) Eighteen meetings were held and the cases of 589 (242) prisoners considered for premature release. Out of the 75(43) recommended, Government sanctioned the release of 73(43).

Increase in the number was due to revised orders of Government to review all cases not recommended for release by Advisory Boards held in previous years. Goverment has further decided that no case is to be rejected permanently.

The Advisory Committees have now to state the period which is not to exceed 3 years after which their cases have to be reviewed again.

(7) During the last few years comparatively very little has been spent on current repairs to jail buildings with the result that some of them are in a very bad condition. Heavy expenditure will have to be incurred to put them in proper order.

Buildings.

Minor works costing Rs. 5,777 (Rs. 5,620) were financed from the discretionary grant placed at the disposal of this Department.

The following were the most important :—

	Rs.
(*a*) Improvement to water supply of Broach Sub-Jail. Arrangements have been made to supply tap water	114
(*b*) Latrines for Jailor's quarters at Godhra Sub-Jail	183

(c) Constructing a bathing platform, etc., at Broach Sub-Jail 177

(d) Providing a power plug for 2 electrically driven sewing machines which have been supplied to Ahmedabad Central Prison 121

(e) Providing plug and mains for a radio set at Yeravda Central Prison 139

(f) Constructing an overhead tank for Superintendent's bungalow at Yeravda Central Prison. 123

(g) Providing a ceiling fan for clerks office at Yeravda Central Prison 191

(h) Improvements to the Jailors quarters at Thana District Prison 852

(i) Improvements to the kitchen at Ratnagiri Sub-Jail 160

(j) Providing additions to the electric installation at Ahmedabad Central Prison 588

(k) Providing additions to the electric installation at Belgaum Central Prison 612

(l) Providing additions to the electric installation at Arthur Road Prison 346

(m) Providing cattle-shed, etc., at Godhra Sub-Jail . 198

(n) Additions and alterations to Karwar Sub-Jail ... 329

(o) Electric installation in Sub-Jail at Ahmednagar 874

(p) A bath room has been built for female prisoners in Broach Sub-Jail 148

(q) Constructing a latrine for female prisoners in Broach Sub-Jail 201

There are many urgent needs of the Department in respect of buildings but for want of funds it has not been possible to do much in this respect.

Inspections.

(8) The following Prisons and Sub-Jails were inspected by the Inspector General of Prisons during the year :—

Central Prisons.	Bombay City Prisons.	District Prisons.
Yeravda Central Prison.	Arthur Road Prison.	Dhulia District Prison.
Nasik Road Central Prison.	H. M.'s. House of Correction.	Thana District Prison.
Belgaum Central Prison.		
Ahmedabad Central Prison.		

Sub-Jails.

Ahmedabad.	Halol.	Nadiad.
Ahmednagar.	Kalol.	Nasik.
Chandgad.	Khanapur.	Sangamner.
Dharwar.	Khed.	Satara.
Dhond.	Mahableshwar.	Sinnar.
Dohad.	Malegaon.	Sirur.
Godhra.	Manmad.	Surat.

Released Prisoners' Aid Societies.

(9) There are in all 3 Released Prisoners' Aid Societies in this Province, in Bombay, Ahmedabad and Bijapur.

The last one has been affiliated to Bombay Province After Care Association.

One cannot say that the Societies are doing much useful work.

Most of the Societies give shelter for a day or two to the released prisoners before sending them to their homes. In certain number of cases their railway fares have been paid by the Society.

They have not done much in the way of helping prisoners to secure employment. It is very difficult for a released prisoner with the stigma of a conviction to be able to secure employment. If he is not helped, he is likely to and very often does drift back to crime and thus swells the number of habituals. In my opinion the Societies should concentrate not so much on providing food for a day or two and the railway fare to their homes which in fact is done by Superintendents of Jails in most cases, but on securing employment for them, and their probation officers should remain in touch with such prisoners and should always be ready to advise them in their difficulties. Besides more Released Prisoners' Aid Societies are needed. There should be one in every District Head Quarter.

Religious Lectures.

(10) (a) *Bombay City Jails.*—Dr. Hakim Ahmedkhan, Messrs. V. B. Velankar, S. K. Naique, L. N. Nayak, S. N. Sahasrabudhe, Munshi Abdul Raoofkhan and members of the Salvation Army, visited jails and gave moral and religious lectures.

(b) *Yeravda Central Prison.*—The Chaplain of the Church of England, the members of the Star in East and of the Salvation Army and Mr. Shende Shastri visited and gave religious lectures.

Lady visitors Mrs. Umabai Sahasrabudhe and Risbud delivered lectures to female prisoners.

Moulvis attended for prayers on "Id" days.

(*c*) *Dhulia District Prison.*—Mrs. Indirabai Joshi was appointed as a lady lecturer for female section.

Messrs. V. V. Shilavat and Md. Amin visited and gave religious lectures during the year.

(*d*) *Nasik Road Central Prison.*—Professor K. V. Gajendragadkar, Messrs. L. P. Soman, Moulvi Abdul Karim Kadar and Abdul Shah Md. and the Rev. Father K. C. Carter, gave lectures to prisoners.

(*e*) *Belgaum Central Prison.*—The Catholic Chaplain, Mr. R. G. Munshi, Mrs. Banoobai Aho attended on several occasions to give lectures to male and female prisoners.

It has not been possible to secure the services of Kannada and Marathi lecturers.

(*f*) *Bijapur District Prison.*—Messrs. N. S. Sherguppi and A. N. Faruqui gave moral lectures.

(*g*) *Thana District Prison.*—The Roman Catholic Priest and members of the Salvation Army gave moral lectures and Messrs. L. V. Bhave and K. C. Brahme arranged Bhajans (songs) and religious sermons.

(*h*) *Ahmedabad Central Prison.*—Messrs R. D. Derasari and Mehta, Sir M. I. Kadri and Khan Saheb K. A. Pathan, Mrs. Dhanlaxmi and Mrs. Vakharia delivered moral lectures and took keen interest in the prison social work.

Magic Lantern Lectures.

(11) Lectures were given by the members of the jail staff on subjects such as cottage industries, sanitation, health, etc., illustrated with magic lantern slides which were supplied by the Educational Department.

I acknowledge with thanks the help given by the Educational Department and the following gentlemen for the lectures they delivered to prisoners:—

At Dhulia District Prison—The Secretary, Village Uplift Committee.

At Belgaum Central Prison—The Head Master, Sirdar High School.

At Bijapur District Prison—Dr. Gokarn of the Red Cross Society.

Staff.

(12) Lt.-Col. R. V. Martin, C.I.E., I.M.S., reverted to Military duty in July 1939.

Dr. D. J. D'Souza, L.M. & S., proceeded on leave pending retirement in September 1939, after a long and meritorious service of 30 years.

Lt.-Col. A. D. Loganadan, I.M.S., was posted as additional Superintendent for training in this Department in December 1939.

A Departmental Enquiry on the conduct of Mr. P. L. O. Quinn, M.B.E., Superintendent, and Messrs. Dyer and D'Souza, Jailors, Government Prison Farm, Visapur, was held by Mr. P. N. Moos, I.C.S., District Judge, Poona, in connection with the accounts and mismanagement at Visapur.

A regrettable incident occurred in Thana Jail where a Jailor was convicted for assaulting a prisoner and was sentenced to 3 months rigorous imprisonment.

The names of the following officers are brought to the notice of Government for exceptionally good work throughout the year:—

Superintendents—

Lt.-Col. R. T. Advani, I.M.S., Superintendent, Yeravda Central Prison.

Mr. W. Laxton, Superintendent, Belgaum Central Prison.

Mr. E. P. Warner, M.B.E., Superintendent, Arthur Road Prison and H. M.'s House of Correction, Bombay.

Khan Saheb A. E. Kataly, Superintendent, Thana District Prison.

Jailors—

Mr. S. S. Parkhi.

Mr. M. G. Joshi.

Head Office—

Rao Saheb S. S. Deshpande, Personal Assistant.

Mr. R. W. Soman, Head Accountant.

Mr. R. G. Chakranarayan } Clerks.
Mr. M. S. Neurgaonkar }

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient servant,

M. G. BHANDARI,

Lt.-Col., I.M.S.,

Inspector-General of Prisons,
Province of Bombay.

AP Bk Jc 2—3

General Summary showing the Distribution of the Prisoners of all Classes confined in the Jails and Subsidiary Jails of Bombay during the year 1939.

1	2			3			4			5		
Province.	Place of Confinement.			Remained at the commencement of the year.			Received during the year.			Total.		
	Central Jails.	District Jails.	Sub-Jails, Lock-ups and Civil Jails.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
BOMBAY.												
Total, 1939 ...	4	5	485	7,403	235	7,638	1,07,728	3,614	1,11,342	1,15,131	3,849	1,18,980
Total, 1938 ...	4	6	485	7,445	224	7,669	96,561	3,065	99,626	1,04,006	3,289	1,07,295

1	6			7			8		
Province.	Discharged from all Causes.			Remaining at end of the year.			Daily average number of each Class.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
BOMBAY.									
Total, 1939 ...	1,06,961	3,608	1,10,569	8,170	241	8,411	7,762	238	8,000
Total, 1938 ...	96,603	3,054	99,657	7,403	235	7,638	7,895	219	8,114

STATEMENT No. I—(JUDICIAL)—(FOR CONVICTS ONLY).

Showing the admission and disposal of the Convicts in the Jails of Bombay, during the year 1939.

1	2		3		4	
—	Remained at the close of the previous year.		Imprisoned during the present year.		Total.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Total, 1939	5,665	170	14,094	411	19,759	581
Total, 1938	5,839	177	12,942	375	18,781	552

1	5										6		
—	RECEIVED BY TRANSFER.										Grand Total.		
	A. To undergo sentence.						B. In transit for transportation or to other Jails.						
	From Jails in the province.		From Subsidiary Jails to District Jails in the province.		From Jails outside the province.		From Jails in the province.		From Jails outside the province.				
	M	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	Total.
Total, 1939.	1,896	79	...	...	62	1	...	...	...	...	21,717	661	22,378
Total, 1938.	2,138	54	...	...	38	...	...	...	...	...	20,957	606	21,563

STATEMENT No. I—(JUDICIAL)—(FOR CONVICTS ONLY) —*continued.*

1	7				8												9	
	TRANSFERRED TO OTHER JAILS.				RELEASED DURING THE YEAR.													
	A.		B.		A.		B.		C.		D. By order of Government.							
											A.		B.					
—	To undergo sentence.		To undergo sentence of transportation.		On appeal.		On expiry of sentence.		Under remission rules.		On account of sickness.		On other grounds.		Transported beyond seas.			
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.		
Total, 1939 ...	3,383	127	...	...	590	10	9,811	293	1,912	44	2	...	146	14	...	...		
Total, 1938 ...	3,746	93	...	...	600	14	8,745	247	1,968	62	2	1	112	18	...	...		

1	10		11		12		13		14		15		
—	Transferred to Mental Hospital.		Escaped.		Executed.		Died.		Remaining at the end of present year.		Daily average number.		
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	Total.
Total, 1939 ...	14	1	1	...	24	...	39	2	5,795	170	5,662	170	5,832
Total, 1938 ...	16	1	3	...	47	...	53	...	5,665	170	5,941	168	6,109

STATEMENT No. II—(JUDICIAL)—(FOR CONVICTS ONLY).

Showing the Religion, Age, State of Education and Previous Occupation of the Convicts admitted into the Jails of Bombay during the year 1939.

1	2													
	RELIGION.													
	A. CHRISTIAN.						B.		C.		D.		E.	
	a. Europeans.		b. Anglo Indians.		c. Indians.		Muslims.		Hindus and Sikhs.		Budhists and Jains.		All other Classes.	
—	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Total, 1939 ...	6	...	6	...	360	11	4,325	33	9,303	366	62	...	32	1
Total, 1938 ...	6	1	9	1	372	10	3,521	30	8,983	330	26	1	25	2

1	3														4	
	AGE.														EDUCATION OF CONVICTS	
	A.		B.		C.		D.		E.		F.		G.		A.	
	Under 16.		16 to 18.		19 to 21.		22 to 30.		31 to 40.		41 to 60.		Above 60.		Literate.	
—	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Total, 1939 ...	3	...	326	10	999	32	7,972	164	2,938	114	1,716	84	140	7	3,799	14
Total, 1938 ...	...	...	226	8	885	30	7,231	160	2,876	97	1,610	78	114	2	2,839	13

STATEMENT No. II—(JUDICIAL)—(FOR CONVICTS ONLY) —*concluded.*

1	4—*contd.*		5			
	EDUCATION OF CONVICTS—*contd.*		PREVIOUS OCCUPATION			
	B		MALES.			
	Illiterate.		A	B	C	D
—	M.	F.	Persons employed under Government or Municipal or other local authorities.	Professional persons.	Persons in service or performing personal offices.	Persons engaged in agriculture and with animals.
Total, 1939	10,295	397	221	1,120	2,110	4,572
Total, 1938	10,103	362	229	1,297	1,821	4,092

1	5—*contd.*							6		
	PREVIOUS OCCUPATION—*contd.*							Total.		
	MALES—*contd.*			FEMALES.						
	E	F	G	H	I	J	K			
—	Persons engaged in commerce and trade.	Persons employed in mechanical arts, manufactures and engineering operations, etc.	Miscellaneous persons not classed otherwise.	Married.	Unmarried.	Widows.	Prostitutes.	M.	F.	Total.
Total, 1939 ...	1,352	871	3,848	251	17	139	4	14,094	411	14,505
Total, 1938 ...	901	654	3,948	233	22	120	...	12,942	375	13,317

STATEMENT No. III—

Showing the Convicts admitted into the Jails of Bombay, during the according to the nature

1	2											
	NUMBERS ACCORDING TO											
	A		B		C		D		E		F	
	Not exceeding 1 month.		Above 1 month and not exceeding 3 months.		Above 3 months and not exceeding 6 months.		Above 6 months and not exceeding 1 year.		Above 1 year and not exceeding 2 years.		Above 2 years and not exceeding 5 years.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
1939.												
Total of Admissions ...	5,597	144	3,859	132	2,040	70	1,262	28	583	15	493	4
Total remaining on 31st December 1939	149	3	653	24	653	27	847	19	732	21	1,169	20
1938.												
Total of Admissions... ...	5,090	120	3,259	123	1,875	61	1,322	39	628	12	477	6
Total remaining on 31st December 1938	113	5	501	18	587	26	781	36	797	11	1,201	22

(JUDICIAL)—(FOR CONVICTS ONLY).

year 1939 and those remaining on the 31st December of that year, and length of sentences.

Length of Sentence.										3		
G		H		I				J		Total.		
Above 5 years and not exceeding 10 years.		Exceeding 10 years.		Sentenced to transportation beyond seas.				Sentenced to death.				
				A For life.		B For a term.						
M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	Total.
90	1	4	...	122	16	2	...	42	1	14,094	411	14,505
625	4	110	...	831	51	7	...	19	1	5,795	170	5,965
139	3	4	...	84	10	1	...	63	1	12,942	375	13,317
744	6	99	...	827	46	3	...	12	...	5,665	170	5,835

STATEMENT No. IV—(JUDICIAL)—(FOR CONVICTS ONLY).

Showing the Convicts admitted into the Jails during the year 1939 who had been previously convicted.

1	2			3							
				A		B					
				Number imprisoned for the first time in default of finding security under Section 110, Criminal Procedure Code, and classified as habitual.		Number imprisoned in default of finding security under Section 110 of the Criminal Procedure Code or convicted under Chapters XII, XVI, XVII and XVIII of the Indian Penal Code, with previous convictions under any of those chapters or under Section 110 of the Criminal Procedure Code and classified as habituals.					
—	Number admitted during the year.					Once previously convicted.		Twice previously convicted.		More than twice previously convicted.	
	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Total, 1939	14,094	411	14,505	68	4	263	16	516	15	1,660	55
Total, 1938	12,942	375	13,317	84	2	271	13	463	15	1,403	66

1	3—*contd.*			4			5					
	C											
							Number in column 3 identified as "Habitual".					
—	Total.			Ratio per cent. of column 3C to column 2.			By the convicting Court.		By the District Magistrate.		By the Jail Superintendent.	
	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Total, 1939 ...	2,507	90	2,597	18	22	18	2,501	90	2	...	4	...
Total, 1938 ...	2,221	96	2,317	17	26	17	2,210	96	1	...	10	...

STATEMENT No. IV—(JUDICIAL)—(FOR CONVICTS ONLY) —*concluded.*

1	5—*contd.*			6					
	Total.			Youthful Offenders under 16 years of age.					
				A.			B.		
——				Number admitted during the year.			Number previously convicted.		
	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.
Total, 1939	2,507	90	2,597	3	...	3	...	...	...
Total, 1938	2,221	96	2,317	...	...	...	...	...	...

STATEMENT No. V—(JUDICIAL)—(FOR CONVICTS ONLY).

Showing the Escapes and Re-captures of Convicts in the Jails of Bombay during the year 1939.

1	2	3			4			5			6		
	Remaining uncaptured on the 31st December 1938 of those who escaped during the previous ten years.	Escaped during the year.			Re-captured during the year.			Remained un-captured.			Unexpired portion of sentence of those who escaped during the year.		
		A.	B.	C.	A.	B.	C.	A.	B.	C.	A.	B.	C.
——		From inside the Jail.	From outside the Jail.	Total.	Of those who escaped in previous ten years.	Of those who escaped during the year	Total.	Of previous years.	Of the year.	Total.	Under one year.	Above one and under seven years.	Above seven years.
Total, 1939	8	2	4	6	2	5	7	6	1	7	4	1	1
Total, 1938	7	1	12	13	2	10	12	5	3	8	11	2	...

STATEMENT No. VI—(JUDICIAL)—(FOR CONVICTS ONLY).

Showing the Offences committed by the Convicts, and the Punishments inflicted on them in the Jails of Bombay, during the year 1939.

1	2		3		4											
					Offences dealt with by											
					a				b				c			
					Relating to work.				Relating to prohibited articles.				Relating to assaults, mutiny and escapes.			
—	Daily average population.		Offences dealt with by Criminal Courts.		Dealt with by Minor punishments.		Dealt with by Major punishments.		Dealt with by Minor punishments.		Dealt with by Major punishments.		Dealt with by Minor punishments.		Dealt with by Major punishments.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Total, 1939 ...	5,662	170	44	...	1,533	17	483	4	586	1	253	...	43	...	137	...
Total, 1938 ...	5,941	168	35	...	2,203	21	918	7	573	4	353	2	53	2	147	1

1	4—*contd.*								5		6			
	Superintendents.													
	d				e						Minor.			
	All other breaches of jail rules.				Total.						a		b	
—	Dealt with by Minor punishments.		Dealt with by Major punishments.		Dealt with by Minor punishments.		Dealt with by Major punishments.		By Criminal Courts.		Warnings.		Penal diet with or without cellular confinement not exceeding 48 hours.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Total, 1939 ...	1,101	34	734	6	3,263	52	1,607	10	44	...	831	23	409	8
Total, 1938 ...	1,008	45	842	34	3,837	72	2,260	44	35	...	1,082	18	462	20

STATEMENT No. VI—(JUDICIAL)—(FOR CONVICTS ONLY) —*continued.*

1	6—*contd.*								7							
	Punishments inflicted.															
	By Superintendents.															
	Minor—*contd.*								Major.							
—	*c* Separate and cellular confinement.		*d* Hand-cuffing and link fetters.		*e* Other punishments.		*f* Total.		*a* Separate and cellular confinement.		*b* Penal diet with cellular confinement exceeding 48 hours.		*c* Fetters and hand-cuffing to a staple.	*d* Corporal punishment.	*e* Combination of minor punishments.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	M.	M.	F.
Total, 1939 ...	31	...	1,197	...	857	21	3,325	52	52	1	350	5	619	...	4	...
Total, 1938 ...	30	5	1,289	...	1,092	29	3,955	72	97	2	514	12	883	3	8	1

1	7—*contd.*				8		9		10		11		12	
—	*f* Other punishments.		*g* Total.		Grand Total Punishments.		Ratio of column 6*f* to column 2.		Ratio of column 7*g* to column 2.		Ratio of column 8 to column 2.		Ratio of column 7*d* to column 8.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	
Total, 1939 ...	630	4	1,655	10	5,024	62	58·7	30·6	29·2	5·9	88·7	36·5	...	
Total, 1938 ...	926	29	2,361	44	6,351	116	66·6	42·9	39·7	26·2	106·9	69·0	...	

STATEMENT No. VII—*Abolished.*

STATEMENT No. VIII—*Abolished.*

STATEMENT No. IX—FINANCIAL.

Showing the Expenditure in guarding and maintaining the Prisoners in the Jails and Subsidiary Jails of Bombay, during the Year 1939, excluding the cost of building New Jails, of additions and alterations.

1	2			3				4	
	Daily average number of prisoners (excluding civil prisoners).			Establishment.				Dieting	
				A.	B.	C.	D.	A.	B.
—	Convicts.	Under-trials.	Total.	Permanent.	Temporary.	Total cost.	Cost per head of average strength.	Rations.	Miscellaneous dieting charges.
				Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Rs.	Rs.
Total, 1939 ...	6,089	1,897	7,986	4,97,146	4,426	5,01,572	62 12 10	3,43,525	4,425
Total, 1938 ...	6,347	1,748	8,095	4,99,969	1,141	5,01,110	61 14 5	3,11,548	2,063

1	4—*contd.*			5			
	Charges.			Hospital Charges.			
	C.	D.	E.	A.	B.	C.	D.
—	Garden and agricultural expenses.	Total cost.	Cost per head of average strength.	Sick diet and extras for patients.	Extras or special diet for weakly prisoners not in Hospital.	Medicines, Hospital bedding, clothing, etc.	Total cost.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Total, 1939 ...	2,341	3,50,291	43 13 10	4,900	26	7,366	12,292
Total, 1938 ...	2,092	3,15,703	39 0 0	2,719	821	9,329	12,869

STATEMENT No. IX—FINANCIAL—*continued.*

1	5—*contd.*		6		7			
	Hospital Charges —*contd.*		Clothing and bedding of Prisoners.		Sanitation charges.			
	E	F	A	B	A	B	C	D
—	Cost per head of average strength.	Cost per head of average number sick.	Total cost.	Cost per head of average strength.	Charges for conservancy, cleansing and purifying.	Charges for water-supply.	Extra-ordinary charges.	Total cost.
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Total, 1939 ...	1 8 8	88 6 3	27,586	3 7 3	16,476	38,636	...	55,112
Total, 1938 ...	1 9 5	90 4 11	34,427	4 4 1	13,794	43,479	...	57,273

1	7—*contd.*	8				9		
		Charges for moving Prisoners.				Charges for other Miscellaneous Services and Supplies.		
	E	A	B	C	D	A	B	C
—	Cost per head of average strength.	Transfer charges and road subsistence of prisoners.	Transportation charges.	Total cost.	Cost per head of average strength.	Lighting charges.	Disciplinary charges.	Annual expenses for uniform and accoutrements of Jail Guards.
	Rs. a. p.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Total, 1939 ...	6 14 5	51,798	...	51,798	6 7 9	26,714	2,267	4,290
Total, 1938 ...	7 1 2	38,302	28	38,330	4 11 9	25,422	1,431	6,786

STATEMENT No. IX—FINANCIAL—*continued.*

1	9—*contd.*					10		11
	Charges for other Miscellaneous Services and Supplies—*contd.*					Travelling Allowances.		Contingencies.
	D	E	F	G	H	A	B	A
—	Money payments as rewards for recapture and services.	Execution charges.	Other miscellaneous charges.	Total cost.	Cost per head of average strength.	Total cost.	Cost per head of average strength.	Rents, rates and taxes.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Rs.
Total, 1939 ...	6,448	268	12,879	52,866	6 9 11	11,886	1 7 10	1,217
Total, 1938 ...	3,709	349	9,749	47,446	5 13 9	11,597	1 6 11	1,146

1	11—*contd.*						
	Contingencies—*contd.*						
	B	C	D	E	F	G	H
—	Service postage.	Telegrams and telephone charges.	Current office expenses (including country stationery).	Office furniture.	Charges for Registers and Stationery (Stationery Department charges).	Total cost.	Cost per head of average strength.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.
Total, 1939 ...	7,762	2,335	6,028	67	3,789	21,198	2 10 6
Total, 1938 ...	8,113	2,714	4,550	145	3,267	19,935	2 7 5

STATEMENT No. IX—FINANCIAL—*concluded.*

1	12							
	Extraordinary Charges for Live-stock and Tools and Plant likely to last for three years and upwards.							
	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H
—	Conservancy and water supply dead-stock.	Dietary dead-stock.	Hospital dead-stock.	Garden and agricultural plant.	Lighting dead-stock.	Disciplinary dead-stock.	Arms and accoutrements (original cost).	Dairy live-stock and plant (excluding maintenance).
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Total, 1939 ...	668	13,787	77	408	11	153	419	74
Total, 1938 ...	591	1,861	*—81*	246	*—13*	47	81	294

1	12—*contd.*				13	
	Extraordinary Charges for Live-stock and Tools and Plant likely to last for three years and upwards—*contd.*					
	I	J	K	L		
—	Draught cattle (excluding keep, which goes under 9-F).	Other miscellaneous dead-stock.	Total cost.	Cost per head of average strength.	Grand Total of expenditure.	Total cost per head of average strength.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.
Total, 1939 ...	205	3,640	19,442	2 6 11	11,04,043	138 3 11
Total, 1938 ...	*—1,003*	*—1,153*	871	0 1 9	10,39,561	128 6 9

STATEMENT No. X—*Abolished.*

STATEMENT No. XI—*Abolished.*

STATEMENT No. XII—*Abolished.*

STATEMENT No. XII-A—Financial.

Showing the result of employment of convicts on manufacture and extra-mural works in the Jails of Bombay, during the year 1939.

—	Average number sentenced to labour.	Average number employed on Jail manufacture and extra-mural works.	Opening balances under					Outstanding debt due by the prison at end of this year.	Amount drawn during the year and value of goods received from Jails or other Departments.
			Factory and extra-mural cash.	Manufactured articles.	Raw materials.	Tools and Plant.	Outstanding debt due to the Prison.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
			Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Total, 1939 ...	5,737	3,093	631	35,766	48,840	14,213	10,042	2,316	2,04,006
Total, 1938 ...	6,016	3,098	508	39,421	57,098	17,797	17,579	1,786	2,50,643

—	Total.	Closing balances under					Outstanding debt due by the Prison at end of last year.	Amount paid into Treasury during the year, inclusive of adjustments for Jail and other Departments.	Total.
		Factory and extra-mural cash.	Manufactured articles.	Raw materials.	Tools and Plant.	Outstanding debt due to Prison.			
1	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Total, 1939 ...	3,15,814	70	23,390	51,298	12,895	11,007	1,786	3,77,994	4,78,440
Total, 1938 ...	3,84,832	631	35,766	48,840	14,213	10,042	8,231	4,41,097	5,58,820

STATEMENT No. XII-A—(FINANCIAL)—*continued.*

—	Cash earnings (being total of Col. 18 less total of Col. 10).	Average cash earnings per head calculated on Col. 2.	Average cash earnings calculated on Col. 3.	Net profit (Col. 19 *minus* Col. 11).	Average net profit per prisoner sentenced to labour, on Col. 2.	Average net profit per prisoner employed on Jail manufacture and extra-mural works, on Col. 3.
1	20	21	22	23	24	25
	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Total, 1939	1,73,988	30 5 3	56 4 0	1,62,626	28 5 7	52 9 3
Total, 1938	1,90,454	31 10 6	61 7 7	1,73,988	28 14 9	56 2 7

STATEMENT No. XIII—(FINANCIAL).

Showing the Net Cost of the Prisoners in the Jails of Bombay, during the year 1939.

—	Total cost of maintenance excluding for superintendence (Col. 13, Statement IX).	Average cost of maintenance per head (Col. 13, Statement IX).	Cash earnings (Col. 20, Statement XII-A).	Average cash earnings per head of average strength.	Net cost to Government (Col. 2 *minus* Col. 4).	Average net cost per head of average strength (Col. 3 *minus* Col. 5).
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.
Total, 1939 ...	10,39,251 0	130 2	1,73,988 0	21 13	8,65,263 0	108 5
Total, 1938 ...	9,81,148 0	121 3	1,90,454 0	23 8	7,90,694 0	97 11

STATEMENT No. XIV—(VITAL).

Showing the Sickness and Mortality among Prisoners of all classes in the Jails of Bombay during the year 1939.

1	2			3			4		
—	Number of persons that can be accommodated in the parts of the Jails devoted to Convicts, Under-trial and Civil Prisoners, respectively, but exclusive of Hospital and Observation Cells.			Average daily strength.			Maximum population on any one day.		
	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.
Total, 1939 ...	10,838	1,998	12,836	7,762	238	8,000	12,685	780	...
Total, 1938 ...	13,248	2,122	15,370	7,895	219	8,114	15,205	668	...

1	5			6			7			8		
										RATIO PER MILLE OF AVERAGE STRENGTH.		
										A.		
—	Number admitted into Hospital.			Daily average number of sick.			Number of deaths in and out of Hospital.			Of admissions into Hospital.		
	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.
Total, 1939 ...	4,892	144	5,036	136·1	2·9	139·0	52	2	54	630·2	605·0	629·5
Total, 1938 ...	4,736	126	4,862	139·8	2·7	142·5	69	4	73	599·9	575·3	599·2

STATEMENT No. XIV—(VITAL)—*continued.*

1	8—*contd.*								
	RATIO PER MILLE OF AVERAGE STRENGTH—*contd.*								
	B.			C.			D.		
—	Of daily average number sick.			Of deaths from all causes except Cholera.			Of deaths from all causes both in and out of Hospital.		
	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.
Total, 1939	17·5	12·2	17·4	6·7	8·4	6·8	6·7	8·4	6·8
Total, 1938	17·7	12·3	17·6	8·7	18·3	9·0	8·7	18·3	9·0

STATEMENT No. XV—(VITAL).

Showing the Admissions and Deaths from the chief Diseases among the Convicts in the Jails of Bombay, during the year 1939.

1	2							
	A.		B.		C.		D.	
—	Cholera.		Dysentery.		Malarial fevers.		Pulmonary tuberculosis and hæmoptysis due to tuberculosis.	
	A.	D.	A.	D.	A.	D.	A.	D.
Total, 1939	...	...	84	1	1,031	1	55	11
Total, 1938	...	...	159	3	879	1	23	9

STATEMENT No. XV—(VITAL)—*continued.*

1	2—*contd.*									
	E.		F.		G.		H.		I.	
—	Other tubercular diseases.		Anæmia and debility.		Other Infective diseases.		Pneumonia		Other Respiratory diseases.	
	A.	D.	A.	D.	A.	D.	A.	D.	A.	D.
Total, 1939	13	1	65	...	267	3	38	5	139	4
Total, 1938	7	6	94	2	174	2	27	4	145	1

1	2—*concld.*				3			
	J.		K.		RATIO OF ADMISSIONS AND OF DEATHS PER MILLE OF AVERAGE STRENGTH FROM			
—	Diarrhœa.		Abscesses, Boils and Ulcers of all kinds.		Cholera.		Dysentery.	
	A.	D.	A.	D.	A.	D.	A.	D.
Total, 1939	108	1	275	...	...	...	14·4	0·2
Total, 1938	162	...	399	...	...	...	26·0	0·5

STATEMENT No. XV—(VITAL)—*concluded.*

1	3—*contd.*							
	RATIO OF ADMISSIONS AND OF DEATHS PER MILLE OF AVERAGE STRENGTH FROM—*contd.*							
—	Malarial fevers.		Pneumonia.		Diarrhœa.		All causes.	
	A.	D.	A.	D.	A.	D.	A.	D.
Total, 1939	176·8	0·2	6·5	0·9	18·5	0·2	491·8	7·0
Total, 1938	143·9	0·2	4·4	0·7	26·5	...	469·6	8·7

STATEMENT No. XVI—*Abolished.*

STATEMENT No. XVII—(VITAL).

Showing the Mortality among the Convicts in the Jails of Bombay, during the year 1939, according to Length of Time passed in Jail.

1	2 Not exceeding six months in Jail.			3 Above six months and not exceeding one year.			4 Above one year and not exceeding two years.		
—	Average number.	Deaths.	Ratio of deaths per mille of average number.	Average number.	Deaths.	Ratio of deaths per mille of average number.	Average number.	Deaths.	Ratio of deaths per mille of average number.
Total, 1939 ...	1,855	13	7·0	1,032	8	7·8	896	7	7·8
Total, 1938 ...	2,061	20	9·7	1,057	4	3·8	976	6	6·1

STATEMENT No. XVII—(VITAL)—*continued.*

1	5			6			7		
	Above two years and not exceeding three years.			Above three years and not exceeding seven years.			Above seven years.		
—	Average number.	Deaths.	Ratio of deaths per mille of average number.	Average number.	Deaths.	Ratio of deaths per mille of average number.	Average number.	Deaths.	Ratio of deaths per mille of average number.
Total, 1939	684	3	4·1	805	4	5·0	571	6	10·5
Total, 1938	662	5	7·6	798	6	7·5	571	12	21·0

STATEMENT No. XVIII.

Showing particulars regarding Prisoners under-trial in the Jails and Subsidiary Jails of Bombay, during the year 1939.

1	2		3		4			5			6		
—	Number remaining at the close of previous year.		Number received.		Total.			Average daily number.			Released.		
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.
Total, 1939 ...	1,553	61	78,692	2,794	80,245	2,855	83,100	1,837	60	1,897	27,875	1028	28,903
Total, 1938 ...	1,405	41	69,678	2,285	71,083	2,326	73,409	1,704	44	1,748	28,630	841	29,471

STATEMENT No. XVIII—*continued.*

1	7			8		9		10		11		
—	Convicted and sentenced.			Transferred.		Escaped.		Died.		Remaining on 31st December 1939.		
	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	Total.
Total, 1939	28,104	717	28,821	22,074	1,042	14	1	13	...	2,165	67	2,232
Total, 1938	24,050	660	24,710	16,828	758	9	2	13	4	1,553	61	1,614

STATEMENT A—*Abolished.*

STATEMENT B.

Showing the Condition of the Prisoners released from the Jails of Bombay, during the year 1939.

1	2	3	4	
—	Number released during the year.	Number who had neither lost nor gained weight in Jail.	Number who had gained weight.	
			(a) Up to 1 lb.	(b) From 1 to 5 lbs.
Total, 1939	16,347	5,305	1,333	3,742

STATEMENT B—*continued.*

1	4—*contd.*			5				
	Number who had gained weight—*contd.*			Number who had lost weight.				
	(*c*)	(*d*)		(*a*)	(*b*)	(*c*)	(*d*)	
—	From 5 to 10 lbs.	Over 10 lbs.	Total.	Up to 1 lb.	From 1 to 5 lbs.	From 5 to 10 lbs.	Over 10 lbs.	Total.
Total, 1939 ...	2,270	1,106	8,451	682	1,229	460	220	2,591

STATEMENT C.

Showing the working of the Remission System during the year 1939.

1	2	3				4	
		Number of convicts released during the year who gained remission under the remission system.				Maximum remission in days gained by any convicts released during the year.	
		Sentenced to				Sentenced to	
—	Number released during the year who came under the Remission System for industry but failed to gain remission.	Not exceeding one year.	Over one but not exceeding 2 years.	Over 2 but not exceeding 5 years.	Over 5 years.	Not exceeding one year.	Over one but not exceeding 2 years.
Total, 1939	...	1,146	398	305	107	101	189

STATEMENT C—*continued.*

1	4—*contd.*		5				6	7
	Maximum remission in days gained by any convicts released during the year—*contd.*		Average remission gained by the convicts entered in column 3.				Maximum gratuity earned by any convict released during the year.	Average gratuity earned by the convicts entered in column 3.
	Sentenced to —*contd.*		Sentenced to					
—	Over 2 but not exceeding 5 years.	Over 5 years.	Not exceeding one year.	Over one but not exceeding 2 years.	Over 2 but not exceeding 5 years.	Over 5 years.		
							Rs. a.	Rs. a.
Total, 1939 ...	455	1,383	36	94	220	538	43 1	7 2

STATEMENT D—*Abolished.*

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